CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	
SUBJECT	The Galati Telephone System	DATE DISTR.	2 July 1953
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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The Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Services in Galati were jointly operated by the Ministry of Telecommunications in Bucharest through the Directorate of the Post and Telephone Administration.

1. The telephone exchange in Galati was located on Strada Alexandru Sahia (formerly Strada Lahovari) (see #2 Sketch 1). A storehouse of the exchange was located at #8 Strada Alexandru Pushkin (formerly Mihai Bravu) (Sketch 5). The exchange was constructed in 1938 by the Societatea Anonima Romana de Telefoane (SART). The exchange is automatic and of standard American construction. The exchange has not undergone any major repairs since installation, but in 1946 three used frames were added. In 1951 the exchange serviced about 1,200 subscribers. Equipped to service about 2,000 subscribers, the telephone numbers ran in four digits, beginning with 1000 and ending with 2999. The inter-city telephone service (interurban) was serviced by 35 female operators under the direction of a supervisor. The operators worked in three shifts, thirteen operators and a supervisor working from 0800 to 1200 and from 1600 to 2000, a similar number working from 1200 to 1600 and from 2000 to 2400, and three or four operators worked from 2400 to 0800.

2. The telephone exchange received power from the city power supply. The telephone exchange current of 6,000 volts was stepped down by a transformer in the basement of the exchange to 110 volts (see #3a Sketch 4). The transformer fed a generator unit installed on the first floor of the exchange (see #7 Sketch 2) which produced the 48 volt direct current used by the exchange. In the case of power failure, the exchange was powered by batteries installed in the basement (see #4 Sketch 4). The batteries were charged by the generator, and connected in series the batteries would supply power for about 48 hours when fully charged. Some of the batteries were contained in lead-lined wooden boxes about 1 by 0.80 by 0.60 meters. Other batteries were built in glass containers and were somewhat smaller.

3. The telephone network of Galati was composed of both overhead lines and underground cables. The long distance cable was laid underground from the exchange to

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RE-REVIEW

the intersection of Strada Brailei and Strada Balaban. There the cable came
to the surface and was carried overhead to the intersection of Soseaua Galati-
Barbosi and Soseaua Marinei at Tiglina. At this point the line is non-insulated
copper wire, and the line continues thus to the bridge over the Siret River.

4. There follows a breakdown of the organization of the telephone company:

   a. <u>Administrative Personnel</u>:

      The manager of the joint Telephone, Post and Telegraph Services was
      Atanasie (fnu). The assistant manager was Paun (fnu), who was aided by
      three secretaries. The Bookkeeping Section consisted of a chief bookkeeper,
      Ion Oprisan, and 14 other employees, all of whom also worked for the Post
      and Telegraph Company. The Commercial Section employed three persons.

   b. <u>Technical Personnel</u>:

     (1). Ion Diaconescu, an engineer, chief, Ion Baetica, technical draftsman
         charged with sketches and planning, Maria Adam, secretary, and Tanase
         C. Tanase, a clerk, were employed by the Maintenance Section.

     (2). The Technical Section consisted of both exchange and maintenance
         employees. Gheorghe Iordachescu was the chief operator. Liviu Truta,
         Grigore Gorgota, and Ernest Biro were clerks at the exchange. Eraclie
         Hasiade and Constantin Mandrescu were linemen. Valeriu Patrascu was
         the chief of a group of four clerks in charge of the technical super-
         vision of the telephone network. This group dealt with technical
         problems pertaining to new installations. Ion Brasov and an assistant
         supervised the installation of switchboards in private enterprises. Two
         maintenance men and four apprentices were charged with the maintenance
         and installation of cables.

     (3). The Traffic Section was comprised of the supervisor and 35 female
         switchboard operators.

     (4). Five persons were employed at the warehouse. These were Virgil
         Hirschkorn, the chief, Culai Avadanei, the bookkeeper, a watchman,
         and two porters.

     (5). The Soviets in Galati used four different telephone channels of com-
         munication:

        (a). One circuit originated at the telephone exchange in Galati and
           terminated in the exchange in Reni, USSR. This circuit was
           powered by the Galati exchange and was carried by overhead wires

                                                                    25X1
        (b). One circuit lead from the Galati railroad station to Reni serviced
           the Soviets in the railroad station. The circuit was powered by
           batteries and carried by overhead wires [ ].
                                                         25X1
        (c). All Soviet personnel in Galati were serviced by a private telephone
           net operated and controlled by an exchange located on Strada Postului
           [ ]. The circuit, battery powered, was carried by
           overhead lines.   25X1

        (d). All Soviet military and civilian installations in Galati used the
           facilities of the Galati commercial exchange:

            1. The Soviet barracks located on the southeast corner of the
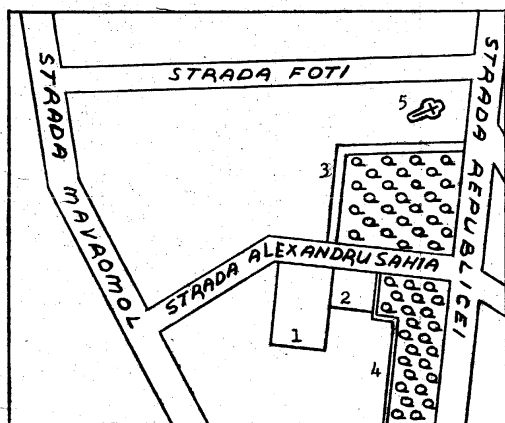
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Tiglina suburb (formerly the barracks of the 11 Siret Rumanian Infantry Regiment) used four circuits (▢ .   25X1

2. The Soviet barracks located on the west side of Strada Campului (formerly the barracks of a Rumanian field artillery regiment) used two circuits ▢ .   25X1

3. The Soviet barracks located on the southwest corner of the Strada Campului and Strada Calea Tecuciului intersection (formerly the barracks of the 8 Calarasi Rumanian Cavalry Regiment) used three circuits ▢ .   25X1

4. The Soviet barracks located at the southwest end of Strada Calea Tecuciului (formerly occupied by a Rumanian Air Force unit) used one circuit (▢ .   25X1

5. The Soviet Air Force unit located on the airfield on the west side of Strada Santului (formerly Bulevardul Take Ionescu) used three circuits.

6. The Soviet barracks located on the southeast corner of the Strada Radu Voda and Strada Traian intersection (formerly the barracks of the Artilerie Grea Rumanian Regiment) used three circuits ▢   25X1
▢ .

7. The Soviet headquarters unit located in a building formerly occupied by the French Consulate (on Strada Movromol) used two circuits ▢
▢   25X1

8. The Soviet barracks formerly occupied by a Rumanian sanitary installation, on the west side of the Piata Rizer, was serviced by three circuits (▢ .   25X1

9. The Soviet transit unit installed in the north wing of the Galati railroad station used two circuits ▢ Map).   25X1

10. Soviet military installations located at the south end of Strada Brasoveni, by the Danube, used four circuits. These installations were restricted to the public ▢   25X1

11. The Soviet barracks and the Soviet closed central switchboard located on Strada Portului ▢ used two circuits.   25X1

12. A Soviet organization supervising the export of timber to the USSR was located in the railroad station ▢ and   25X1
used one circuit.

13. The Soviet theatre and officers club in Galati, located at the intersection of Strada Justitiei and Strada Cuza Voda, used two circuits ▢   25X1

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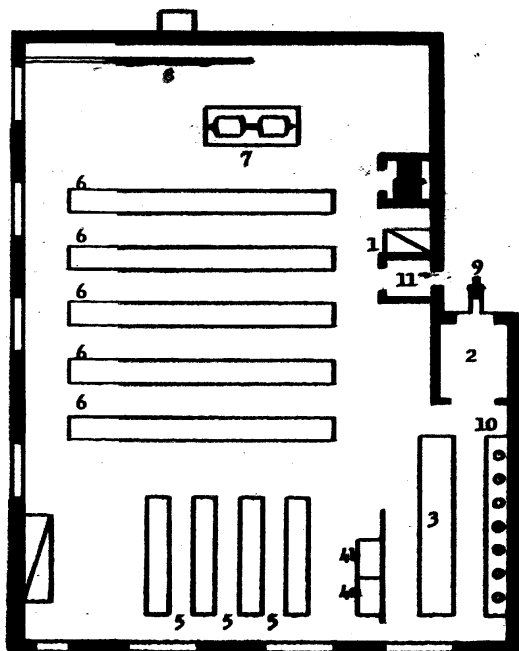SKETCH 1

Location of the ~~Telephone~~ Building

in Galati.

Legend:

1. The Post Office
2. Telephone Building
3. Public garden
4. Public garden recently developed
5. Greek church

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SKETCH 2

Telephone Building in Galati.
Plan of first floor

Legend:

1. Cabinet
2. Workshop
3. Distributor of city circuits (repartitor)
4. Control boards (mese de control) for:
   a. City circuits
   b. Inter-city circuits
5. Frames for inter-city circuits
6. Frames for city circuits
7. Power unit (electromotor and generator) to charge batteries
8. Control pannel of electric power servicing the central
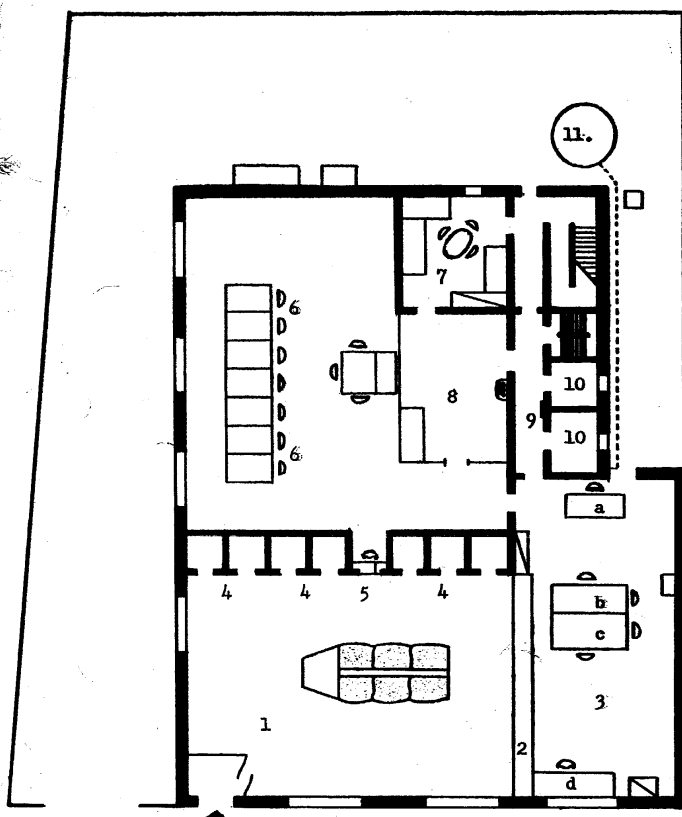9. Derick
10. Exit of circuits to basement
11. Restrooms

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SKETCH 3
Telephone Building in Galati.
Plan of groundfloor

Legend:

1. Lobby
2. Counter for public access
3. Room for employees:
   a. Desk of assistant manager
   b. Registery of subscribers
   c. Finance and installations desk
   d. Cashier
4. Booths
5. Counter for placing calls
6. Switchboard room
7. Lounge
8. Cloackroom for employees
9. Control pannel of electric power servicing first floor
10. Restrooms
11. Tank for fuel oil (10 tons capacity)
12. Heavy duty winches (see #9 on plan of first floor)
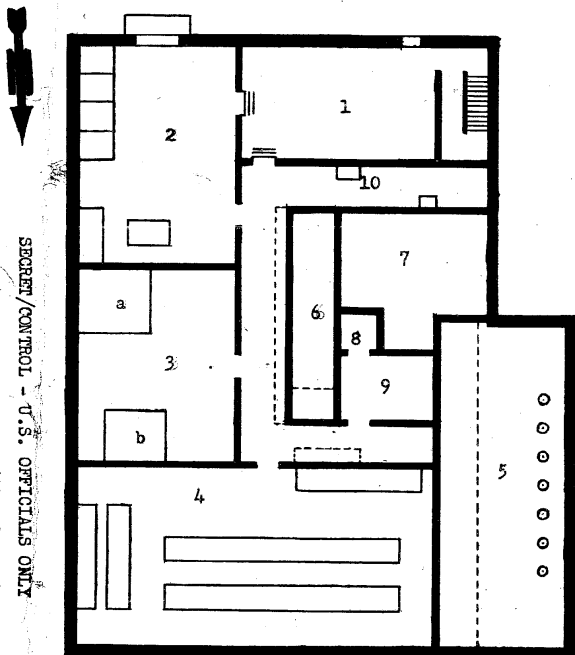
SKETCH 4

Telephone Building in Galati.
        plan of basement.

Legend:

1. Air Raid Protection shelter
2. Conference room for the Trade Union Unit gatherings
3. Room for transformers -
    a. High voltage transformer
    b. Automatic switch
4. Room for batteries
5. Exit of cables
6. Reservoir for fuel oil (8,000 litres capacity)
7. Heating unit
8. Ventilation room
9. Room for access to the heating unit
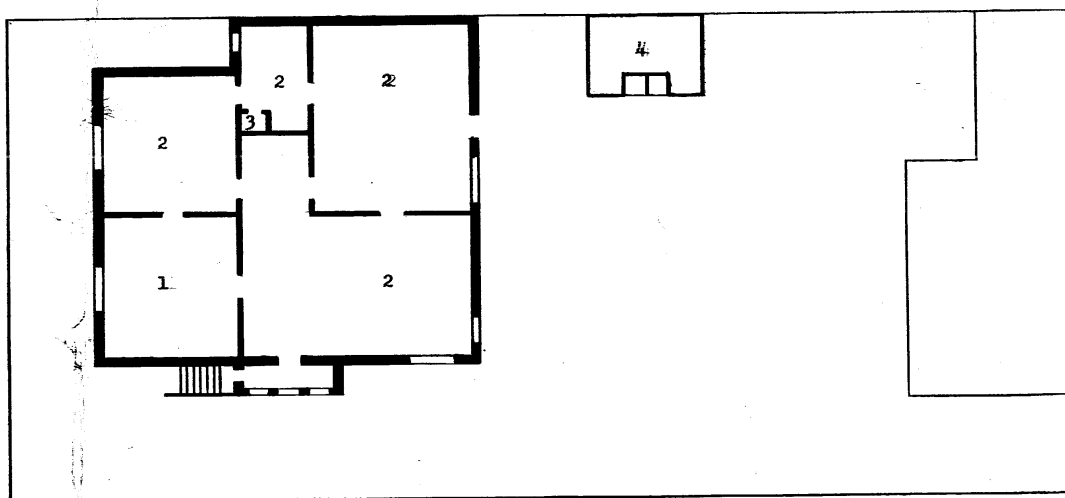10. Main switchboard and distribution of electric light

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SKETCH 5

Storehouse of the Telephone Service in Galati

Legend:

1. Office
2. Storerooms
3. Restrooms
4. Warehouse for heavy equipment

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